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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
BUREAU OF BIOLOGICAL SURVEY,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

DIRECTIONS FOR POISONING PRAIRIE-DOGS IN TEXAS.

Mix thoroughly 1 ounce of powdered strychnine (alkaloid) and 1 ounce of common baking soda. Sift this into 3/4 pint of thin, hot starch paste and stir to a smooth creamy mass. The starch paste is made by dissolving 1 heaping tablespoonful of dry gloss starch in a little cold water, which is then added to 3/4 pint of boiling water. Boil and stir constantly until a clear thin paste is formed. Add 1/4 pint of heavy corn syrup and 1 tablespoonful of glycerine and stir thoroughly. Add 1/10 ounce of saccharine and stir thoroughly. Pour this mixture over 13 quarts of clean milo maize or feterita, and mix well so that each grain is coated.

For mixing small quantities an ordinary galvanized wash tub is convenient. For larger quantities a tight smooth box may be used, and the mixing may be done with a spade.

Each quart of the prepared grain is sufficient for treating about 50 holes. This quantity should be placed in slightly scattered form near each prairie-dog hole on clean hard ground. Do not place the poison on the loose ground or in the holes. With reasonable care in scattering the baits, cattle and sheep will not be endangered on the open range.

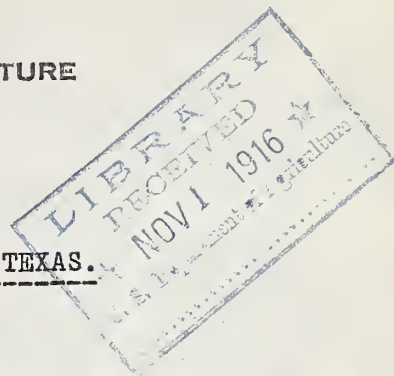
The most favorable time for poisoning in Texas is in winter or during periods of drought when green food is scarce. The poison is effective at any season when prairie-dogs are active.

Strychnine in any form other than powdered strychnine (alkaloid) is not effective in the above formula.

A mixture containing strychnine sulphate is prepared as follows:

Dissolve 1 ounce of strychnine sulphate in 1-1/2 pints of boiling water. After the strychnine has dissolved, make the starch paste as instructed above, and then stir in 1 ounce of soda. Add sirup, glycerine, and saccharine as instructed in the above directions.

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DIRECTIONS FOR POISONING PRAIRIE-DOGS IN TEXAS.

Mix thoroughly 1 ounce of powdered strychnine (alkaloid) and 1 ounce of common baking soda. Sift this into $\frac{3}{4}$ pint of thin, hot starch paste and stir to a smooth creamy mass. (The starch paste is made by dissolving 1 heaping tablespoonful of dry gloss starch in a little cold water, which is then added to $\frac{3}{4}$ pint of boiling water. Boil and stir constantly until a clear thin paste is formed.) Add $\frac{1}{4}$ pint of heavy corn sirup and 1 tablespoonful of glycerine and stir thoroughly. Add 1/10 ounce of saccharine and stir thoroughly. Pour this mixture over 13 quarts of clean milo maize or feterita, and mix well so that each grain is coated.

For mixing small quantities an ordinary galvanized wash tub is convenient. For larger quantities a tight smooth box may be used, and the mixing may be done with a spade.

Each quart of the prepared grain is sufficient for treating about 50 holes. This quantity should be placed in slightly scattered form near each prairie-dog hole on clean hard ground. Do not place the poison on the loose ground or in the holes. With reasonable care in scattering the baits, cattle and sheep will not be endangered on the open range.

The most favorable time for poisoning in Texas is in winter or during periods of drought when green food is scarce. The poison is effective at any season when prairie-dogs are active.

N.B.-Strychnine in any form other than powdered strychnine (alkaloid) is not effective in the above formula.

A mixture containing strychnine sulphate is prepared as follows:

Dissolve 1 ounce of strychnine sulphate in $1\frac{1}{2}$ pints of boiling water. After the strychnine has dissolved, make into a starch paste by adding 1 heaping tablespoonful of dry gloss starch dissolved in a little cold water. Boil and stir constantly until a clear thin paste is formed, then stir in 1 ounce of baking soda. Add sirup, glycerine, and saccharine as instructed in the above directions.

C A U T I O N

All poison containers and all utensils used in the preparation of poisons should be kept PLAINLY LABELED and OUT OF REACH of children, irresponsible persons, and live stock.

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Mix thoroughly 1 ounce of powdered strychnine (alkaloid) and 1 ounce of common baking soda. Sift this into $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of thin, hot starch paste and stir to a smooth creamy mass. (The starch paste is made by dissolving 1 heaping tablespoonful of dry glass starch in a little cold water, which is then added to $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of boiling water. Boil and stir constantly until a clear thin paste is formed.) Add $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of heavy corn sirup and 1 tablespoonful of glycerine and stir thoroughly. Pour this mixture over 13 quarts of clean saccharine and stir thoroughly. Pour this mixture over 13 quarts of clean also maize or lettuce, and mix well so that each grain is coated.

For making "bait" quantities an ordinary galvanized wash tub is convenient. For larger quantities a tight smooth box may be used, and the mixing may be done with a spade.

Each quart of the prepared grain is sufficient for treating about 50 holes. This quantity should be placed in slightly scattered form near each prairie-dog hole on clean hard ground. Do not place the poison on the loose ground or in the holes. With reasonable care in scattering the bait, cattle and sheep will not be endangered on the open range.

The most favorable time for poisoning in Texas is in winter or during periods of drought when green food is scarce. The poison is effective at any season when prairie-dogs are active.

W.B.-Strychnine in any form other than powdered strychnine (alkaloid) is not effective in the above formula.

A mixture containing strychnine sulphate is prepared as follows:

Dissolve 1 ounce of strychnine sulphate in $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of boiling water. After the strychnine has dissolved, make into a starch paste by adding 1 heaping tablespoonful of dry glass starch dissolved in a little cold water. Boil and stir constantly until a clear thin paste is formed, then stir in 1 ounce of boiling soda. Add sirup, glycerine, and saccharine as instructed in the above directions.

C A U T I O N

All poison containers and all material used in the preparation of poisons should be kept in a safe place and out of reach of children, irresponsible persons, and live stock.